

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WHOLE NUMBER 58.

From Yankee Doodle.

THE "SAY SO" OF THE PEOPLE.

Know autocrats, aristocrats!
All men with sounding titles!
Whose hands have wrung with demon-grasp,
The pauper's shrunken vitals—
MAN has awoken'd in his right!
He knows the wrong he knows the right!
We say so! WE the People!

There was a time when Ignorance,
Fell with a leaden weight,
Upon "the mass"—ye call'd it thus,—
The mass felt then, but hate!
But now we wake to know our might,
We know the wrong! we know the right!
We say it! WE the People!

Learn ye! who hold by parchment bonds,
The earth's uncultur'd acres;
Men have another claim to thee,
Their claim is like their Maker's!
Yes! we've awoken'd in our might—
We know the wrong! We know the right!
We say it! WE the People!

God gave the earth to all men! not
To those with heavy purses,
Who to the brow-sweat, would add,
Their tenant-wriving curses!
He gave us, too! the fearful might
Of those who, wrong'd, have learn'd their right
We say it! WE the People!

God did not say that some should starve
While others cloy with pleasures,
He did not constitute a class,
The keepers of his treasures!
It has seem'd thus before, but light
Has shown the burthen'd what is right!
We say it! WE the People!

There's land enough for ev'ry man's
Roof-tree to grow and flourish,
Enough each child of human birth,
To suckle, and to nourish!
And now when waken'd in our might,
We know what's wrong, we'll claim our right
We say it! WE the People!

HE never said that any man
Was born to rule another,
But told us that we each should treat
Our fellow as our brother.
And now awakening in our might,
We mean to have it so! 'tis right!
We say it! WE the People.

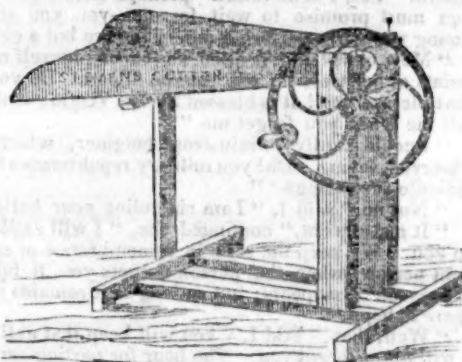
MECHANICS AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

The town of Pompeii was supplied with water by means of pipes of iron, lead and baked clay. The museum of the dug out city contains a bronze faucet of a large size, which has two communicating pipes. The splashing of water, which has so long hermetically sealed, can now be heard in it. It is proved both by the fountains and fresco painting, that the Pompeians were acquainted with the law of water, which causes a fluid flowing in a pipe to ascend to the level of its source. It has always been gravely asserted that this property was not known to them, or it is presumed they would not have carried their aqueducts over stupendous arches of masonry. Perhaps in some of these cases, there may have been labor lost, but they must have known well the impossibility of making masonry to resist the hydrostatic pressure where there was a great head of water.

New Inventions.

IMPROVED RAIL-ROAD TRUCK.—We have been shown a model of an Improved Rail road Truck, for turning curves, by J. G. GILLESPIE of Schenectady. We have examined it with much attention, and believe it to be a new and valuable improvement. We are not permitted to say more on this subject, but would merely add that the improvement will shortly be tested on one of the rail-roads in this vicinity.

STEVENS' SPIRAL HAY AND STRAW CUTTER.



This machine has now been before the public some four years, and has attained a great celebrity. It is formed with a cylinder of spiral knives cutting on a hide roller. The knives are confined by slots at the ends, and rings which hold them all in their places in the following manner: the shaft for the knives is plowed out in grooves out the whole length, one-fourth of an inch deep, with a flange or support at the middle and each end of the knives. The knives thus placed and confined, can never become loose accidentally, nor be thrown out by use.

The Machine is on sale at the Agricultural Ware house and seed store, No. 10 and 12 Green st. this city, by LUTHER TUCKER.

MURDER TRIAL AT DETROIT.—We learn from the *Free Press* that a colored man by the name of William H. Anderson was last week tried at Detroit for the murder of Thomas Bingham, also a colored man, in that city, on the 15th of last October. The trial lasted three days, when it was finally submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The punishment prescribed by the laws of Michigan is solitary confinement in the State Prison at hard labor for life.

It is now nearly two years since Capital Punishment was abolished in Michigan, and the above, if we are not mistaken, is the first case of murder that has occurred in the State since the law went into operation. If the predictions of the advocates of the gallows had been fulfilled, there would have been a grand saturnalia of murderers and cut-throats in the State before now. Is human life more safe in States adhering to the Death Penalty than in Michigan? Who believes it?

Several communications have been crowded out this week.

HON. ZADOC PRATT.

We publish on our first page an address of the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, a gentleman widely known as a skillful tanner, farmer, legislator and banker. Like every thing from the pen of Mr. Pratt, the address is characterized by "good, strong, practical common sense." It is not garnished with the gewgaws and tinsel of pretty composition—but is vigorous, massive, solid. Every one can understand it—every one who will read it will find in it "lessons of wisdom."

The life of Pratt, if it be ever written, will afford a useful and instructive book for the youth of our country. It will teach them that industry, sobriety, a will that quails before no obstacle, a sagacity that traces in advance every undertaking from its inception to its completion, will almost always bring honor and riches in this world. It will show them how a penniless youth may escape the evils of poverty,—how he may acquire wealth—and how he may manage a fortune to benefit not only himself, but others.

What a strong contrast does the youth of Mr. Pratt and his manhood afford? On the one hand we see a poor and friendless mechanic—on the other, the founder of a large and thriving village—himself the owner of a hundred houses—the proprietor of a bank with its capital of \$100,000—the member of Congress—the citizen who has never been engaged in a lawsuit in his life, and who is loved and respected by every one who can regard without envy a worthy man. Long may he live to enjoy the fruits of his industry and enterprise as well as of the partiality with which he is regarded by the people.

We clip the above from the *Republican Watchman* a neutral and ably conducted paper printed at Monticello, Sullivan Co., in this state. We have before published the address alluded to in the extract, and our readers will, therefore, be able to judge of that production. Col. PRATT is emphatically a practical man, and a man of the People. He commenced life a poor boy, whose first money was earned in picking huckle berry's on the Catskill mountains.

What an example for young Mechanics. He has accumulated a large fortune not by impeding, but rather aiding others. His benevolence is of that character, which like the dew from Heaven, falls gently on the drooping flower, not at the blaze of noonday, but in the stillness of night. Its fresh and reviving effects are felt, seen and admired,—not the hand that distilled it. It flows from a good heart, and looks beyond the skies for approval and reward. It never opens, but rather seeks to heal the wounds inflicted by misfortune. It never harrows up, but strives to calm the troubled mind. Angels smile on such benevolence.

We love to dwell upon a theme like this, 'tis refreshing to the soul. Would to Heaven we had more subjects of this kind in which to wield the pen.

EDITORS AND PRINTERS IN THE SENATE.

We are pleased to learn that the clerk of the Senate, Mr. CALHOUN is a Printer and Editor of a daily and weekly news paper. One of his deputies, Mr. J. N. T. TUCKER, one of our able correspondents, is also a Printer and has been for several years an editor. These favors upon the craft are gratifying and the numerous friends of each will be gratified with their success.

Two good Travelling Agents wanted.—E

THE REPUBLICAN OFFICER AND THE VENDEENE.

BY MARIE LOUISE MEIGHAN.

In the year 1806, a post-chaise was seen wending its way, enveloped in a cloud of dust, along the road to Bretagne, when of a sudden it stopped and two cavaliers descending therefrom desired the postillion to leave them, it being impossible for the carriage to reach the Chateau de Herlay, stating that if he would direct them they would accomplish the remainder of the journey on foot.

"Yes, Colonel," replied the postillion, "that is easy enough: you see that little village full of cottages and ruins that from this distance look like so many heaps of stone. You must cross that, and then another little distance and there you are. Should you ask any of the peasants to guide you to the chateau, they would take it as a favor especially from such nobles as you are."

"I suppose," resumed the cavalier, "by that, we are to understand you would have no scruple in taking a noble to drink our health on your way back. Well, there is one, so now leave us, and hasten onward."—The postillion calling them princes and thanking them for their generosity, departed.

Now, neither of our travellers were princes; but the one habited in a military frock-coat was a Colonel—his name was Ludovic, his companion, [D'Orlay] was a young officer—they were both entrusted with an important commission by the Emperor.

While pursuing their route Ludovic asked D'Orlay if he could assign a reason for his sending the postillion back.

"The same you gave him," replied D'Orlay.

No, no!" continued Ludovic, "had I wished it he could have reached the chateau by another road; but I wanted to pass through the village. With what pleasure have I looked forward to the day that would enable me to revisit that spot, the remembrance of which is dear to me."

"Dear to you," interrupted D'Orlay, "you allude to the wounds received during the terrible war of La Vendee."

"Oh yes! that war," continued Ludovic, "the same that deprived me of my best and bravest friends, when by my side fell my brother and my aged father—and I would have shared the same fate, had it not been for a child, a young girl."

"Ah! a young girl! it is strange you never spoke of it. Relate the circumstance—I assure you I feel somewhat interested."

"Yes, she was quite a child, bright and beautiful.—Unfortunately she was a Vendeeene."

"Well, what of that? you should never be national when a pretty girl is in the question. A woman's country would be the last consideration with me. But how came she to save your life, you a republican soldier?"

"I do not know exactly why; but she did. Listen. You are well aware that the war was one of extermination; we fought to kill, there being no prisoners taken on either side. I was wounded and fell at the mercy of the enemy. A leader of the royalists passing at the time gave orders to the soldiers to finish me. Supposing it to be my last, I murmured the word mother, when a little girl running up to the chief, exclaimed, 'Brother, do not kill him, he has a mother—leave him, he is wounded, he will die without your aid, and if he should recover he would not kill any more of us.' She did not plead in vain. Regarding his sister with a look of pity, the chief desired the soldiers to leave me, adding, as he departed: 'I have sworn to spare none, but I can let him die.' Left alone with the young girl, I kissed her delicate little hands; for she had already torn away the white handkerchief that concealed her hardly yet formed bosom, and was occupied bandaging the deep wound on my arm. Whilst busily employed, she urged me to accompany her to their cottage, adding, 'You will see my mother, she is so good, you will be welcome, your retreat will be sacred; my father will defend you, for you will be our guest.'"

"But your father," said I, "is a Vendeeene; he hates republicans."

"Yes," continued she, "in the field of battle: for the king has ordered it so; but not a wounded enemy. To him he will offer protection, for God protects him."

"Conducted by my angel, I arrived at the cottage where the mother, a kind, good woman, attended to all my wants without once seeking to know who I was.—I remained at the cottage during the worst of my suffering, attended by my little Kytie, for that was her name. I never in my life saw any one more ingenious than was that little Vendeeene. She was scarcely fifteen, with all the budding loveliness of girlhood, simple, artless, and affectionate. Without the least edu-

cation she had a great desire to learn, and during my short stay with her I used to amuse myself by teaching her to read. Poor child! to tell you the truth, I loved her."

"What a child?" replied D'Orlay, laughing.

"Yes, the love I bore her was not the same as one would have for a woman. It was the affection of a parent for a child."

"Well, and you made her a declaration."

"If I had, she would not have understood me; but I will relate the conversation I had with her on the eve of my departure. 'My good little Kytie,' said I, 'the time has come for me to leave you, and it grieves me to find my poverty will not enable me to give you a sum in token of gratitude, that would enable you to add to the comfort of your poor cottage.'"

"We do not want anything," replied she, "it is better to be poor while the war lasts, we would be sure to have our cottage burned by the republicans, were it otherwise. So do not let that trouble you, only remember me when away; it will not take gold to do that—and the war will not trouble it."

"If that is all you wish, my good little Kytie," said I, "you will ever have it, for I love you."

"You do," returned she, jumping with delight, "what happiness; and me too—I love you, although you are a republican. If my father knew it, he would, perhaps, scold me. I feel as if we had been acquainted a long time, and I am always with you so happy, as if you were my brother. Yesterday, when you said you intended leaving us, I shut myself in my room and cried as if my heart would break, because, I thought I should never see you more. You cannot love us, for we are not of your opinion."

"Well, well, Kytie, do not cry; I will promise to return. Yes, I will return—perhaps rich—then—but you must promise to wait for me—yet, you are so young you will soon forget me. You are but a child."

"Me a child! me!" cried she, raising herself on the points of her toes, "I will soon be fifteen. Do you see that blessed host! it is blessed by the Virgin; that will tell me when you forget me."

"I could hardly refrain from laughter, which she observed, saying, 'Oh! you military republicans always ridicule such things.'"

"No, no," said I, "I am ridiculing your belief."

"It matters not," continued she, "I will explain it to you. We keep the relic in remembrance of an absent person; when that person forgets you, it falls to pieces and disappears; but so long as it remains whole there is hope."

"Well, then," said I, "you will keep that entire for I will never forget you. The hour for parting arrived, and bidding adieu to Kytie and her mother, I left.—Kytie remained on the road where we parted until I was out of sight. It is now five years since I left that spot. What changes have taken place since then! I am now one of the staff of Napoleon."

"And you have forgotten little Kytie?" said D'Orlay, interrogatively.

"No; I have had neither time nor chance, to make any inquiries concerning her, and from what I can remember, her residence is somewhere in this village."

During the conversation of our two friends, they forgot the direction given by the postillion, and determined to ask the first peasant they met with. At the entrance of one of the cottages was a family kneeling in prayer before a wooden figure of the Virgin, which was above the door. The family consisted of a child of four years and an aged man and woman. At the approach of strangers they arose from their devotion and were about entering the cottage, when Ludovic asked the old man if he could direct him to the Chateau de Herlay. The old man, wiping his eyes and stifling his sobs, gave him the direction.

"What has happened?" demanded Ludovic. "What misfortune has befallen you? Speak, is it poverty? if so, fear nothing, for my purse is at your service."

"Thank you, my good sir," replied the old man, "we are poor, but that is nothing. It is a greater misfortune than that; 'tis one that has naught to do with riches; it regards the Almighty—it is only he that can aid us—it was for that purpose we were praying."

"But tell us what it is?"

"Come in, come in," said the old man, still weeping—"I cannot tell you here."

The travellers, entering the cottage, followed the old man to an inner chamber, whose walls were decorated with blessed boughs and images of saints. At the foot of the bed knelt an aged priest, whose nervous fingers clasped a crucifix.

The old man who conducted them, pointing to bed, said, "My child is dying; the doctors know not her complaint and cannot save her."

It was a sad sight to see that young girl dying, for the glazed eye and purple lip, too plainly, it seemed, showed her last hour was nigh. The priest supposing them to be the doctors, (whose arrival they awaited)

arose at their approach, and taking the hand of the dying girl, presented it to D'Orlay, who took it, notwithstanding his inability to decide. As for Ludovic, he dared not approach.

At that moment the door of the chamber opened, the doctor entering advanced towards the priest and demanded if he had confessed her, thinking it probable he might be able to ascertain the cause of her malady.

"Yes," replied the priest; but 'tis to you alone I would speak."

The travellers were about leaving, when the father desired them to remain; "For," said he, "when you first came, you seemed to bid me hope; it is true we are strangers, and why should I trouble you with what only concern a parent; at any rate, stay and hear the decision of the doctor." A few moments after, the doctor entering, approached the father saying, "We can do nothing more—your child is dying of love."

"Love!" said the old man, his face reddening at the mention of the word, "Love!" "You must mistake! My child would have told me had this been the case.—It cannot be possible."

"Look!" said the doctor, at the same time holding up a little box, "when this disappears, your daughter will no longer exist."

Ludovic, astonished at these words, asked if they knew the name of the person the young girl loved?

"No," replied the priest, "for Kytie told me she never heard it."

"Kytie! Kytie!" exclaimed Ludovic, "'tis her, my good little Kytie! I must see her!" and throwing himself on the bed, implored her to give some token of recognition. The young girl endeavored to raise herself, at the same opening her eyes, fixed a steadfast look at Ludovic, saying, "'tis he, 'tis he;" and fell back lifeless on the bed.

It was evident by the loud and unrestrained grief of the party present, that they supposed her dead, while the doctor approaching, took her hand and declared there was a great change, and if it continued, there would be hope. A second time she opened her eyes, and casting a look around, as if in search of something, extended her hand towards Ludovic, who, taking it, imprinted thereon a kiss, saying he still loved her, and had returned to make her happy.

In the mean time, D'Orlay stated what Ludovic had told him during their walk, and assured them that he was the person Kytie had loved for the last five years.

The health of the young girl rapidly returned, for Ludovic never left her; and some time after, a brilliant marriage was spoken of in Paris—NAPOLEON having signed the contract. It was that of Colonel Ludovic, of the Republicans, and Kytie, of La Vendee.

HOURS OF LABOR IN OHIO.

The following Bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Ohio, by Mr. Smith, one of the Representatives.

A BILL

To establish the Ten Hour System of Labor in this State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all contracts for, or relating to labor, ten hours of actual labor shall be taken to be a day's work, unless otherwise agreed by the parties; and no person shall be required or holden to perform more than ten hours labor in any one day, except in pursuance of an express contract requiring a greater time.

SEC. 2. No minor shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than ten hours the day, in any labor, without the written consent of the parent or guardian of such minor first obtained. If any manufacturer or any corporation, or the agent of any manufacturer or corporation, shall employ any such minor in violation of the provisions of this section, they shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

The Editor of the *National Press* truly remarks:

This is better than nothing. Yet we must be allowed to suggest, that it needs amendment. There ought to be a provision, absolutely restricting all labor upon public-works of the State, to ten hours, and striking out from the second section, the exception in favor of the employment of minors for more than ten hours, with the consent of their parents and guardians. The law ought to protect them from the inhumanity of these persons as well as of their employers.

"This here feller," said a witness in court the other day, "broke our winder with a tater, and hit Isabella on the elber, as she was playin on the Pianer."

The magistrate said: "The conduct of the prisnab, and his general charactah, rendah it propah that he should no longah be a membah of societah."

THE WANTS OF THE AGE.

This is the title of an able article which we find in the *Universalist* of the 25th ult. We would most gladly copy the article entire would our limits permit, as it is we can only give a few extracts. The writer remarks that, "what our age demands is *positive* and *practical* remedies for existing Social Evils—*an* efficient means for improving the condition of Mankind. The hungry must be fed; the naked must be clothed; the ignorant must be educated; the homeless must be sheltered; the toil-worn masses must be freed from poverty and pecuniary dependence; and the slave must be liberated from his chains. These and other things must be done for the suffering and disinherited portions of our fellow creatures. But while we labor for them, we must labor for other classes in society—for the rich, for whom nearly as much is to be accomplished. Without mental pleasures of a high order, without noble aims, without much elevation of heart; devoured often by ennui, monotony and lassitude; they plunge into material pleasures of all kinds—often of the coarsest and most pernicious character. Society opens to them very few—in fact, scarcely any spheres of spiritual activity and enjoyment, but wide spheres in material pleasures, from the gambling table and the bowl to every variety of debauchery; and they have the means—the wealth—which enable them to engage in the latter; whereas, they possess with rare exceptions, neither the culture of the mind nor the heart that would enable them to enter into, and enjoy, the former.

When we see the great majority of our fellow beings bent under the burthen of oppressive and degrading toil and poverty; when we see a minority engaged in defrauding, spoiling and enslaving their destitute and helpless fellow creatures; when we behold the discord and commotions in society, from wars and revolutions to that fierce, selfish and heartless strife, which prevails almost universally, under the name of *free competition*, and which is nothing, in truth, but the most anarchical license in trade and industry, a real *industrial warfare*; when we consider the utter uncertainty in all human affairs—the reverses, unforeseen ruin, hopes blasted, wearing anxieties in the business world; when we see servitude, ignorance, degradation and vice, and crimes of one kind, afflicting a greater portion of the race, and folly, selfishness, extravagance, and vices and crimes of another kind, which disgrace the so-called higher classes—when we look upon all this, and a hundred fold more evils of society, which we cannot even refer to here, it is surely impossible to think, for a moment, that this state of things is the *DESTINY OF MAN*! the destiny marked out for him by the All-wise Power that created the planet, and placed Humanity upon it! The moment we ask the question, we feel the conviction that a higher and happier destiny is reserved for mankind, and that great improvements are possible in the condition of *ALL* classes of society.

The humanitarian benevolence which prompts to labor for the elevation and happiness of the race, is springing up also in the hearts of numbers. Let this conviction and this sentiment spread through society, and take hold of the liberal and elevated minds, and a mighty social transformation will be the inevitable result. The various reforms now agitating society, and which are but branches of the same trunk and are the first results of this new faith. Science and experience are wanting to a greater or less extent to guide them, but they will follow in due time, and when once gained, they will enable the pioneers in this great work to direct it to a triumphant success.

Labor is the only source of wealth, and to a great extent of the health and longevity of man. It is Labor which fertilizes the earth, and transforms the wild forests, and uncultivated prairies into fruitful fields; it is Labor which builds our cities, constructs our fleets, our roads, our means of conveyance; which manufactures our clothing, furnishes our dwellings, and produces our food; in short, which creates all objects of use or luxury. Without Labor, man is a poor and helpless creature, the slave of his physical wants and the elements. With Labor, he is a powerful being, controlling the physical powers of the earth, the climate and the elements, as well as the creations below him.

Thus Labor is the source of all wealth, of man's material happiness, of his power, and of health. It is the means by which he fulfills his destiny of *OVERSEER* of the globe, and is the foundation of his greatness.

Prosecuted falsely, and incoherently as it now is, Labor is for those who are forced to exercise it, a curse instead of a blessing. It sinks the laboring

classes who compose the majority of mankind into poverty, and by subjecting the body to physical toil, and depriving the mind of culture and expansion, degrades and brutalizes them. Repelling the rich by the poverty and contempt which are its reward, it leaves them a prey to idleness, to debility and disease. Thus Labor, under its present organization, is a curse to the two extremes of society, to the rich and the poor, to those who exercise it and to those who do not. In a word, the present system of Labor is the cause of the two fundamental evils of the social world—Poverty and Ignorance.

Poverty and Ignorance are the parents of nearly all the miseries that afflict mankind. Prolific monsters, they curse the world with a thousand vices, and a thousand crimes. Poverty enslaves the body, renders the higher powers of the mind subservient to mere physical wants, generates selfishness, and subjects man to the dominion of materialism, and makes the great majority of human beings what we now see them, poor groveling laborers on the one hand, or cheats and defrauders of labor, such as the traffickers of our time, the pettifoggers, the quacks, and hypocrites of all professions. Ignorance enslaves the mind, stupifies it, closes it against the divine light which should flow into it, substitutes folly in the place of wisdom, makes it a prey to superstition and prejudice, and robs it of all independent action, and of all power to help itself.

When we reflect upon the immense importance of Labor to Man and in the economy of Nature, we see the necessity of a great *INDUSTRIAL REFORM*, and of giving to Labor a new and a true *ORGANIZATION*. In fact, we will say that without an *Industrial Reform*, no great and truly valuable reforms are possible in any other sphere of Society. Labor is the foundation of the social structure, and so long as the foundation is false and rotten, we cannot have a true and beautiful superstructure."

LABOR AND COMPETITION.

To the Editor of *The Tribune*:

In your paper of the 24th ult. is an article headed 'Practical Association,' which I eagerly perused, but not without some disappointment—for it appears to me that the system now in existence is as just and satisfactory to the public as the monopoly (as your correspondent calls it,) or the plan there spoken of. It is not because he has named it so, or because it is partly so, that I wish to reply to it, but because it would not secure the profit to the producers, as your correspondent asserts. Profit is a very indefinite thing; its legitimate extent is what no two persons are agreed upon. That it is which to a great extent causes the difference in the estimates the writer speaks of. I do not reply for the sole purpose of objecting to his plan, but to offer one that is more practicable and will more effectually secure the profit to the producers. It is not a joint stock company, composed of master and men, but the present organization of operatives of all trades in general, and in this case the builders in particular. It is for them to arrange and perfect a statement of prices as equal and just as possible, and advertise to build and erect for any person any house, &c., according to any specifications of plans, and their statement of prices, in a workmanlike manner, subject to the supervision of any person the employee thinks well to hire for that purpose;—or upon the honor of the officers of the association, if the employee is satisfied therewith, the officers of the association being responsible for the fulfillment of the contract, and the operatives on the work being responsible to the officers of the association for the performance of the work in a workmanlike manner; and the officers of the society to be paid out of the funds of the society, raised by contribution, and not in any case receive money from any particular job. The men are only subject to their own officers, and to work strictly to the specifications contracted for as a means to elevate the character of the society, and consequently themselves. By this means the society could employ their members more equally than they are now employed by giving to those the first next job who had longest since finished their last. Providing any members are longer without work than their means can support (without endangering their morals or independence, as neighbors, tenants, customers, or citizens, or as members of the association) it shall be a rule of the association that the officers shall apply in the name of the association to the Commissioners for the Relief the Poor and Destitute for an allowance sufficient to support them from want, and prevent them from injuring the whole trade to which they belong by being necessitated to work for under price.

This letter is a starting position I know, but it is just and expedient. It will be scoffed at and denounced by that class who have to supply the funds for the maintenance of the destitute; and it would be scouted by many of those who need such assistance, for they have

been taught to feel horrified at the name and feel themselves disgraced to be a pauper. A bugaboo has been made to frighten the Poor out of the pockets of the Rich, when civilized society has made laws to extort the value of their labor from the thoughtless to the cunning. I said the above position was just; so it is, according to natural justice, (whatever legal justice may say to the contrary,) for wealth belongs to those persons and classes that produce it; so those who live by labor, though having none at times, are certainly of that class, and it is expedient to cause to be applied to their own use a part of that which they have created as a class, but if societies of operatives continue to recognize no other justice than the legal sort, they may as well give up their organization for what benefit they will ever obtain from it. At present they are engaged in a contest in which the only weapon used is money, and of that the most of it is in their enemy's hands.

I have been necessitated to make this article longer than I intended, in order to give a very brief defence of the position taken: much more could and ought to be said in its support and will be if necessary, and to explain the way by which different trades could be placed in just relations to each other, so as to realize many of the benefits of Association. The above idea is part of a system which your correspondent has long believed as preliminary to a better and happier state of society than man has ever yet enjoyed.

ONE OF THE MEN.

LABOR.

Strange as it may seem, some people are ashamed of their best friend, labor, and actually despise it. They would not be seen in company with what they cannot live without. Unlike the innocent lamb, which Pope says licks the hand raised to shed his blood, they in their wicked blindness and stupidity, would smite the hand extended to feed them.

The long-standing remark that *labor ipse voluptas*, would, if mankind are in search of happiness seem to be a downright falsehood. The fact is both the assertion and the supposition that we are all pleasure seekers, are correct. The error lies in the road we take to obtain the object of pursuit. "Labor is in itself a pleasure," but man is too lazy an animal to seek it there. He will loiter whole days in the filthy by-paths of Idleness, in a fruitless search after that which would be found in one short hour in the sweet scented fields of manly toil. The folly of him who would walk ten miles round a gate for the sake of saving a sixpence in toll, is perfect wisdom compared with the actions of him who refuses to cross the bridge of Labor on account of the slight tax on his strength, and so attempts to go round the stream.

That man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, is a dispensation of Divine Providence which it is madness to think of thwarting. "This is a curse," observes a wise writer, "which has proved a blessing in disguise. And those favored few who, by their rank or their riches, are exempted from all exertion, have no reason to be thankful for the privilege. It was the observation of this necessity, that led the ancients to say, that the gods *sold* us every thing, but *gave* us nothing. Water, however, which is one of the great necessities of life, may, in general, be gratuitously procured; but it has been well observed that if bread, the other great necessary of human life could be procured on terms equally cheap and easy, there would be much more reason to fear, that men would become *brutes* for the want of something to do, rather than *philosophers* from the possession of leisure. And the facts seem to bear out the theory. In all countries where nature does the most, man does the least; and where she does but little, there we shall find the acme of human exertion. Thus Spain produces the most farmers, and Scotland the best gardeners; the former are the spoiled children of indulgence, the latter, the hardy offspring of enterprise."

Since labor is the parent of happiness, and idleness its assassin, let us, who are workers, bless God for making us so, and see to it that our strength is expended for His glory.—*Literary Messenger*.

§ The Ten Hour Bill in the Ohio House of Representatives was recommitted to the Judiciary committee, with instructions to exempt agricultural labor. It was deficient, also, in allowing parents to make written contracts to work their children over eight hours in the factories, or themselves over ten.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—Many meetings have been held recently, in and near Philadelphia, in favor of laws limiting the duration of daily labor. The operatives take a lively interest in the matter.

True Love has charity for an erring brother.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, JANUARY 15, 1848.



EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.

STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM.

With an increased desire to extend the circulation and usefulness of the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, we offer as a premium a beautiful and valuable work entitled "Practical Mechanics for Practical Men," to such person as shall send us the largest number of subscribers between Dec. 23, 1847, and Jan. 25, 1848. And to the person sending us the next to the largest number, a copy of Vol. I of the Mechanic's Advocate, beautifully bound. Subscribers may be sent in at club rates, and will also be counted on the other Premiums offered in this paper.

THE PRIZES.

Considerable competition has already commenced for the prizes offered in this paper. The great prize for the post office sending the largest number, has already several competitors. Oswego now stands a few ahead of the rest, Schenectady and Little Falls, are not far behind, a few in either place will bring up. Several other places have entered and are determined to try.

The Regalia prize has also a few competitions, and several more have sent us word that they are bound to have it. No Protection is eligible for the prize but those instituted previous to the first publication of our notice.

The Book prize has also drawn out some laborers. D. L. BARTLETT is No. 1, now, how long he will be, time must determine; several are within half-a-dozen of him. Go ahead there is not much time to spend.

R. SAVAGE, Utica, orders his paper discontinued, he owes over one years subscription.

JAMES H. CRAWFORD, Schenectady, will please forward his receipt or a copy of it and we will make the notice he requests.

We have received a circular from Wm. Newell & Co., in which they state that they have established a "Universal Labor Exchange." We think the plan a good one and will give the matter some further attention in a short time.

NATIONAL REFORM ALMANAC FOR 1848.—We are indebted to the publisher of Young America, for a copy of this work. It contains much matter of interest, and should be in the possession of every National Reformer.

Price of the Almanac, 6 cts. single, 50 cts a doz., \$3 a hundred, or \$30 a thousand.

JOHN ABBOTT, Esq., so long and favorably known as the editor of the New York Reformer, we understand has taken charge of the Onondaga Democrat.—The New York Reformer has been united with the Organ. John wields a powerful pen and we congratulate our friends in Onondaga Co., on this acquisition to their corps editorial.

ELEVATION—THE MEANS—THE PULPIT.

When we reflect upon the fact that man is a being of moral, intellectual and social susceptibility, as well as of ability to will and to do;—that he is a creature of progression and never remains stationary;—we may very naturally infer that very much depends upon the influences exerted upon him as to what his movements towards the elevation for which he is destined shall be. Man, under correct influences is adapted to high attainments. He may arise to the very summit of knowledge and virtue. He may be qualified for communion with God and intercourse with Angels. The deep fountain of Science will open and reveal its vast treasures to the touch of his rod as the rocks opened with limpid streams to the rod of Moses. The heavenly bodies are as playthings under the control of his mind. He wills it and by the aid of Science the subtle lightnings are in his power and speak for him as if he were omnipresent. The light of Heaven itself is his illumination.

But let man be defective in knowledge, and his misery is beyond the power of description. Ignorance is a firm vice in which the laws of mind and human nature are held with hopeless tenacity. It is a dark cloud which renders the pathway of man ever uncertain and often full of danger and difficulty.

Among the means adapted to the improvement and elevation of mind is the PULPIT. It is the place from whence may emanate all that is sublime in truth—beautiful and commanding in morals—rich and lasting in Truth. Here the moral sciences are shown in harmony with the Sciences of Nature and the laws of life.—Man here approaches with the confidence and reverence of a child to listen to the glorious revelations of God to him, and here listens to the motives for elevation which Infinite Wisdom and Goodness have placed before him.

If the occupant of the pulpit, is, as he should be, himself enlightened and learned—if he is qualified to be the teacher of the people, he enjoys an advantage of great moment to his hearers. He is capable of drawing up from the wells of Divine Science the purest streams and of so watering the minds and hearts of the people with them that the plants of knowledge and virtue placed there shall grow in their utmost strength and beauty, and their fruits shall be abundant.

Whatever may be the differences in men's opinions on points of doctrine and religious usage, there is no reason why all should not exercise sufficient charity and toleration to receive the truths that the pulpit may impart on subjects which are of common interest.—There are many of these, and it should be the pleasure of the preacher to present them with such clearness and frequency that all may learn and be elevated. And whatever may tend to human elevation—elevation in the business transactions of life as well as in moral character, should not be considered inappropriate to the pulpit. Let the pulpit, on the contrary be considered, the place from which the relative duties and interests of this life shall be impressed in all their detail—in all their bearings upon the present and future, and men will love to sit under its influences. It then will have power exceeding almost, if not all other human agencies.

The power of the pulpit, is, if legitimately enforced almost without a limit. It may, however, be used for evil. It may disparage the character of the Working Classes. But in such a result, the greatest perversion of its high and holy designs will have taken place. If the pulpit shall foster and encourage the false and unnatural distinctions in society which give that honor and preference to mere factitious character which belongs to real worth—if it places the artificial circumstances of life in the place of well earned virtues—if it gives wealth the honor which belongs to industry, honor and integrity—if, in short, it places manhood in any false balance, it is an engine of oppression and will debase, rather than elevate man. But, under the light and influence of republican Institutions, and acknowledging

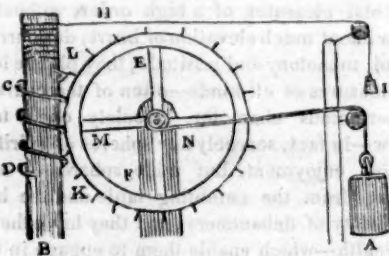
the great American Doctrine of human equality, such a use of the pulpit to any great extent need not be feared. There is too much intelligence—too much jealous regard for these institutions and the rights and interests they protect, to permit the people long to encourage such a use of it. And we therefore say with confidence, among the means for the elevation of the working classes and all others which should be cherished, encouraged, and sustained, is the Pulpit.

MECHANICS.—No. 12.

THE SCREW

The perpetual screw differs in many particulars from the common screw. It consists of a cylinder always turning in the same direction, which will be rendered more evident by the following representation:—

Fig. 41.



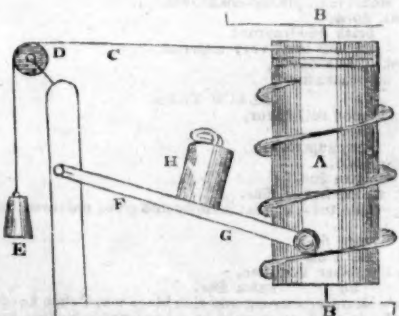
A and B are its two extremities; these being carried upon solid pivots, so that its action is perpetuated—hence its name. The threads C D of this screw, which are usually square, agree with the teeth of a vertical wheel E F, which carries upon its axis a roller or windlass G with a cord, to which is fixed the W, which is required to be elevated. A very small force, therefore, applied to a handle, or a light weight I, suspended to a line H, coiled round the cylinder, is sufficient to raise a considerable weight at W. But this operation requires considerable time, from the fixed law in mechanics, which should ever be borne in mind, that whatsoever is gained in force is lost in velocity.

In order to find the relation between the weight W and the force or power I, it must first be considered that the weight W is counterbalanced immediately by the resistance which the thread C D of the screw opposes to the tooth of the wheel, keeping the direction K L perpendicular to the radius G M. This thread C D, therefore, acts by the radius of the wheel E F, while the weight W acts by the radius of windlass A B; so that, to maintain an equilibrium, the force at M should be to the weight W as G N (the radius of the roller) is to the radius of the wheel G M; hence the relation which the weight W should have to the power I in case of an equilibrium, may be expressed in this manner: the weight is to the power as the product of the radius of the wheel multiplied by the circumference which the radius of the handle describes (is one is used) is to the product of the radius of the windlass, multiplied by the height of the space of the screw.

The motion of the wheel being exceedingly slow in proportion to that of the handle, it follows that a very small power is capable of raising a considerable weight by means of the perpetual screw, which will be proved as follows:—If a wheel E F, fig. 41, had only nineteen teeth, and a screw which has but one thread, and which, at each round, causes only one tooth of the wheel to pass; suppose the circumference of the windlass G, or axle, to be one foot, and the circumference which the radius of the handle describes, to be five feet: when the wheel E F shall have performed an entire revolution, the weight W will be raised one foot, and the space run through by the power I will be nineteen times five feet, or 95 feet. The speed of the power I will then be to the speed of the weight W as 95 is to one; so that this power, with the effort of one pound, is capable of raising 95 pounds; and if its efforts was equal to 30 pounds, it would raise 2850 pounds. If, therefore, the wheel, E F had double the supposed number

of teeth, that is, 38, or if the radius of the supposed handle were as long again as that which we before supposed, the same power which wrought it would produce a double effect, that is, it would raise 5700 pounds. But whether changing the number of teeth in the wheel E F, or the length of the supposed radius of the handle, and if another perpetual screw is placed upon the axis of the wheel, instead of the windlass G, the thread of which ought to catch with the teeth of a second wheel having the same number of teeth as the first, and to which should be annexed the windlass which is to sustain the weight W, then the same supposed power would be capable of raising a weight nineteen times as great; in other words, this power, intrinsically only thirty pounds, would be capable of raising the amazing weight of 54,150 pounds.

Fig. 42.



To enable the reader to perceive the evident connection between the inclined plane and the screw, the accompanying diagram shows that, if instead of the body

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The newly elected Legislature of this State have convened and proceeded to business. A few lines relative to this subject may not be devoid of interest at the present time.

For a number of preceding years, the various Legislatures have acquired for this State a most unenviable and disagreeable notoriety. The manner in which the various sessions have been consumed, alike clash with the honor of members and the interests of constituents. Many scenes have been enacted and dialogues arisen of a most disgusting and humiliating character. Utterly regardless of legislative dignity and decorum—trampling with infamous impunity upon the honor and welfare of an insulted constituency, they have abandoned themselves to the most loathsome excess, neither meriting or receiving the respect of the State at large, and recreant to the common regard of those by whom they were more immediately surrounded.

This state of things has continued until brought to a climax by the late Legislature. Overleaping every limit—trampling on every precedent, they exceeded every boundary which legislation or even ordinary propriety had created. They, like their predecessors, will receive the contempt of indignant citizens.

Are these things to be renewed? This is the query which we propound with earnestness and apprehension. We shall scrutinize with vigilance and report with impartiality, the language and actions of individuals composing the present Legislature. Let them beware! A single step from the path of duty—and their names branded with infamy, will be proclaimed to the four winds of Heaven.

Our readers may rely on the assurance that the course and conduct of members will be diligently watched and faithfully reported.

Rail Road News.

☞ The receipts of the Long Island Railroad for December were \$9,704, against \$8,284 in December of the previous year, showing an increase of \$1,420.—Under the judicious management of the present direction the interests of this road are well cared for and the value of the property constantly increasing.

☞ An instalment of 10 per cent, on each share of the new stock of the Erie Railroad Company is due next Monday.

☞ The quantity of coal transported over the Reading Railroad last week was 4,832 tons.

☞ The receipts of the Old Colony Railroad for the last year are \$100,000, against \$65,000 in the corresponding period of 1846, the increase, which still continues, being larger than has occurred on any New-England line. The Dorchester and Milton Branch, just finished, must add to the receipts, and the Hingham and Cohasset line, to be opened next Summer—and the Cape Cod line to Wareham, now opening, must add to the revenue.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, held at Baltimore on Wednesday, it was resolved to contract for the immediate construction of the road to Wheeling. To furnish the means for this, the officers are directed to appropriate the nett revenue of the main stem, estimated at about \$750,000 a year, and to issue stock to the amount, and divide it among the stock holders, in lieu of the dividend in cash they would otherwise be entitled to receive.

☞ W. H. Low & Co., have opened a new periodical, newspaper, and Book Store under the Museum. Mr. Low is a young man of energy and perseverance and having become incapacitated by an accident, from following any more arduous labor, we hope our citizens will patronize him liberally. Low & Co. have just received the "Cockney in America," by Flip; the "White dart" "The red Revenger," by Ned Buntline, &c., together with a large assortment of books, stationery, and other articles usually found at establishments of this kind.

SEPARATE ORGANIZATION.

It has been asserted that the workingmen, in organizing, had but one idea, one object and one measure to accomplish, and that of minor and insignificant importance. Such is not true, their objects are numerous and their principles are of the most elevated and exalted character; theirs is a contest for Equal Rights and just privileges to all mankind. It has been supposed that it was a war upon the office monopoly of the learned professions; such however, is not the case, we make no war upon any class of men, our energies are directed against the various abuses of National and State Legislation and the correction of the two great political parties of the day; it is to unite the real Democracy of the Whig and Loco Foco parties upon holy ground, and upon great and sacred principles.

We have long lived in hope—hope has proven a delusive snare; we have heard long and loud professions for the dear people, the bone and sinew of the land, this cry has been hollow and deceptive. The principles of action of the two prevailing parties, are based upon opposition to each other.—If a just and wholesome law is proposed by the one, the other is bound to oppose it, the greater the importance of the law, the greater the opposition to it. We deem the great opposition of the two wide extremes of party, dangerous to the stability and prosperity of the country. We find by canvassing individual opinions, that among ourselves there is a great unanimity of sentiment, while we do not agree with many of the extraordinary positions and extremities of the parties. The influence of capital is exercised to a dangerous extent in our State and National councils, through the machinery of the parties in power, the successful party is invariably consulted in preference to the general good of the producing millions.

We discover a disposition to degrade the producing class of this country, we are told that mechanics and working-men are destitute of talent, of learning, and know nothing of the principles of laws or of government, hence they have no right to take part in the business of legislation.

If this is the position we occupy, it is high time for us to take measures to be informed of the principles upon which our government is based, and our laws are founded. That we are looked upon in this light, none can deny, who will take the trouble to investigate, neither can it be denied that we have the power to change this condition of affairs, but this change must be brought entirely by the action of the Mechanic and Laboring man. The time has come for us to act for the good of the country, the safety of our institutions demands it, let not our strength be exhausted in the divisions of soundless unprincipled party corruption.—*Organ.*

☞ Both Houses met in their respective chambers on Tuesday, 4th inst., the Assembly at 10 and the Senate 11 o'clock A. m.

In the organization of the Senate the following officers were elected:

A. H. Calhoun, of Tioga, Clerk.

S. M. Gidding, of Kings, Ser't at Arms.

R. S. Vanvaulkenburg, Albany, and G. A. Loomis of Oneida, Door Keepers.

In the House Hon. A. K. Hadley, of Troy, was elected Speaker, and P. B. Prindle of Chenango elected clerk. Ser't at Arms S. P. Marks. Door Keepers, John Davis, S. Merclean, E. D. J. Young.

The Message was received at 12 o'clock and read, after which both Houses adjourned.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Tuesday, Jan'y 11, 1848.

Ashes—The market is firm for Pots at 5 56, with few sales at 5 62 1-2. Pearls are \$7 and quiet.

Cotton—There has been a demand for France and the Mediterranean to-day, with some inquiry for manufacturers. For Liverpool there is yet no movement.—The sales are about 800 bales.

Iron—No sales of Bars, but there is more doing again in Scotch Pig, chiefly at \$30a\$32, cash and 6 mos.

Leather—By auction on Thursday, 11,453 sides Hemlock Sole were disposed of at prices fully sustaining the last previous sale. The attendance of out-of-town buyers was large, and though the whole of both catalogues was sold, there was none taken by the City trade. The quantity sold this week to go out of the market, reaches about 35a40,000 sides, including the auctions.

Spices—Small sales No. 1 Nutmegs at 1 25a1 27 1-2; with 600 lb extra prime, 1 35.

Tobacco—Sales of 49 bales Havana, on terms not made public; and 12 cases Florida, 6 1-4a37 1-2 cts.

MARRIED:

At Hartford, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Stone, Mr. H. R. HOFFMAN, of this city, and SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Hubbard Esq., of the former place. A bountiful slice of the bridal loaf accompanied this notice.

who are ignorant of the political machinery of party politics—and have been led here by the promises of some member for whom they voted—a promise, probably made to a score of others, for the purpose of obtaining their votes. Office seeking and office promising are among the canker worms that are preying upon our body politic, and are causing serious mischief. The base and aspiring candidate who thinks more of self, than the glory and good of his country, obtains many votes, by selecting a number of pliant, plausible men, in his district; and promising each a loaf or a fish from the public storehouse, should he be elected. If he succeeds, they are encouraged to make a journey to Albany,—they leave home only to be disappointed—they spend their last dollar—and leave their families to suffer for the necessities of life. Such scenes of wretchedness are of common occurrence, and cannot be too severely censured.

BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTING.

The patrons of the *Advocate* and the public generally, are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to executed all kinds of Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. One inducement to give us a call will be the fact, that all work will be ready for delivery when promised. Particular attention will be given to printing Constitutions, By Laws, &c., for societies. Orders from any part of the State promptly attended to.

We take pleasure in announcing to the readers of the *Mechanic's Advocate*, that we have secured the services of BRO. J. S. WASHBURN, Grand Secretary of New York State, as one of the editors of this paper. This will insure an early and correct report of all Protection matters, which must be acceptable to all members of the order.

Please be particular in sending in subscriptions to write the name, county and state, in as legible a manner as possible.

All District Protectors are authorized agents for this paper. Also Editors and Postmasters.

Post-masters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of non-receptions, removals, and on all other post office business.

Agents wanted to circulate the Mechanic's Advocate in every city and village in the United States. Good encouragement given.

We have on hand a pile of communications on which the postage is unpaid. They will, of course receive no attention.

AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.

ISAAC MATHEWS, Travelling Agent.

JOHN McGRATH Travelling Agent.

JOHN M. LANDON, Travelling Agent.

G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.

LUCIEN GILL, Travelling Agent.

M. P. HENRY, Dansville.

D. L. BARTLETT, Oswego.

WILLIAM LAMEY, Schenectady.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.

A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.

ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.

JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill and Glenn's Falls.

H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.

S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.

HEZEKIAH RUNNELS, New Scotland.

BRO. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.

" I. A. CAMPBELL, No. 80 James st. N. Y.

" WM. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.

" JAMES HOLMES, Akron, Ohio.

" R. J. APPLEYBY, Ohio City, Ohio.

" A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.

" JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.

" CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.

" G. J. WEBB, "

Daguerreotype Notice.—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Canvases, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, 18 ly No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

F. H. METZGER'S HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON: No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKimney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3. Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar.11th.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:
For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines
" 6 " \$6 " "
" 12 " \$10 " "
PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

George Patterson, Undertaker, No. 59 Hudson Street Albany, has constantly on hand, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry and other coffins. Hearse, Carriages, &c., furnished to order, and Interments in any of the Vaults, with every article in attendance necessary for FUNERALS, on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the City.

STARCH—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch; so beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell, "Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed." SMITH & PACKARD.

Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N Y Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM!

That Protection in the U. S. sending us the greatest number of subscribers, in proportion to the number of its members, previous to the 31st day of March, 1848, will be entitled to a splendid suit of officers regalia, worth \$50. Protections intending to compete for this Prize, will please inform us of the fact. To secure this prize the whole amount must be paid in advance.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York.	
1 U. Lockport.....Fri	23 Rome.....not instituted
2 Rochester.....Wed	24 Auburn.....Mon
3 Utica.....Mon	25 Buffalo.....Fri
4 Schenectady.....Wed	26 Ithaca.....Mon
5 New-York.....Tues	27 Canandaigua.....Thurs
6 L. Lockport.....Tues	28 New-York.....Fri
7 Brooklyn.....Mon	29 Penn Yan.....Mon
8 Poughkeepsie.....Sur. Char	30 Syracuse.....Fri
9 Waterloo.....Fri	31 Waterloo.....Fri
10 Troy.....Wed	32 Salina.....
11 New-York.....Tues	33 Little Falls.....
12 New-York.....Sur. Char	34 Lansingburgh.....Thurs
13 Batavia.....Tues	35 New-York.....not instituted
14 Geneva.....Thurs	36 Dansville.....
15 S. Troy.....Wed	37 New-York.....Mon
16 Buffalo.....Mon	38 Troy.....Thurs
17 Medina.....Wed	39 New-York.....Thurs
18 New-York.....Mon	40 Middleport.....
19 New-York.....Mon	41 New-York.....
20 Frankfort.....Mon	42 Rochester.....
21 Albany.....Fri	43 Saratoga Springs.....
22 Albany.....Mon	44 Albany.....Wed

Ohio.	
1 Cleveland.....	9 Canton.....
2 Painesville.....	10 "
3 Massillon.....Thurs	11 Cuyahoga Falls.....Mon
4 Akron.....Thurs	12 Wooster.....
5 Ohio City.....	13 Canfield.....
6 Cleveland.....	14 Salem.....
7 Elyria.....	15 New Lisbon.....
8 "	16 Canal Dover.....

PROSPECTUS OF THE Second Vol. of the Mechanic's Advocate.

JOHN TANNER Editor.

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be published weekly, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Each number will contain a vast amount of interesting matter, among which may be enumerated, a List of American Patents, as issued from the Patent office—notice of Scientific and Mechanical Progress—new inventions—news of the week—&c.

We intend to make our paper the *Mechanic's Advocate*, in its widest and most legitimate sense, to deal in an earnest and business like manner with the Claims of Industry. All human interests, combining human endeavor and social growth, require organizing, and LABOR the grandest of all human interests, requires it now. But how is this to be attempted? Take this question deeply to heart, and answer: May we not all do something? The Mechanic's Advocate will at least contribute its quota by opening freely its pages to all those who will seek to aid in the solution of this mighty problem.—How shall we elevate labor?

"Honor and Shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

TERMS.—One dollar per annum, invariably in advance. No agent is authorized to vary from these terms. Address JOHN TANNER, No. 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—CLUBBING.

With a view to extend the circulation and usefulness of THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, we will furnish it to clubs, through the Post Office, at the following extraordinary low rates:

SIX COPIES, one year.....\$5 00
THIRTEEN COPIES.....10 00
TWENTY-EIGHT COPIES.....20 00

To secure THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE at the above rates, the full amount must be paid in advance. Remittances may be sent through the post office with entire safety.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An active Local Agent, in every town and village in the United States. Good references required and good encouragement given.

REMOVAL.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

14½ South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	\$0 50
do do do finer,	62
do do fine cargo,	75
do do extra fine,	88
do do silver leaf,	1 00
(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)	
Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	75
do superior,	1 00
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25
Imperial, good,	75
do brisk and fragrant,	1 00
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	38
do extra fine,	68

BLACK TEAS.

Pouchong, good full flavor,	\$0 38
do fine,	50
do very superior,	75
Souchong, good,	38
do extra fine,	80
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	50
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)	
do very fine,	62
do extra fine,	75
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	50
do do extra fine,	75
Howqua's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar,	75
Congo, good,	37
do very fine,	50
Pekoe Flowers, good,	1 00
Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.	

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia: Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction. 1y22 E. VAN SCHACK, 355 Broadway.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 6 1-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23yl VISSCHER MIX.

Protection Regalia. The Subscriber is prepared to furnish, at the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protection. E. VAN SCHACK, 355 Broadway, Albany.

Gilt and Fancy Colored Paper for sale at Van Schaack's Mammoth Variety Store, 355 Broadway.

E. R. Liller, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEW. ELRY, No. 612 Broadway, Albany. Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847. 22yl

METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, CANCERS, PILES, &c.

THIS inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction the most certain cure for Scalds and Burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the Ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scum or scar, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The Ointment is an efficacious remedy for all Soreness and Inflammation of the Eyes, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, Cuts and Cancers, as all Pain from Inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for Frost-Bitten Limbs; and its efficacy in the cure of the PILES is most safe and certain.

Its almost Miraculous Cures can be attested to by numerous persons in the cities of New-York and Albany and their vicinities, among which we refer to the following.

Albany July 24, 1845.

This will certify that I have been seriously afflicted over three months with an open wound and a swelling on my left foot, and after trying different restoratives without any benefit, was induced to try M. F. H. Metzger's Pain Eradicator, which I am happy to say has had the desired effect of causing the wound to heal in a very short space of time.

CHAS. WOLLENSACK, 7 Howard st.

For sale by the Proprietor, wholesale and retail, at 329 Broadway, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Albany, N. Y. Price reduced to correspond with the times—25 cents a box.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Cheapest Bookstore Yet.

E. H. BENDER,

Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's (Supt. of Common Schools) celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the city Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New-Jersey and Vermont.

School Books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Liberal discount made to Teachers.

Family and pocket Bibles of every description.

Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outline and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low.

Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand—Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

Books, Pamphlets and Magazines of every description bound to order.

Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books, in every variety.

General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

Music Books constantly on hand.

Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justices' Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

N. B. Collect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAPSIDE!" 80tf.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delevan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleeker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times. 30tf.

Albany Museum, every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlesques, Dancing, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c., sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 30tf.

300 VOLUMES complete, of the "Son of Temperance and Rechabite," for sale at No. 14 and 15 Commercial Building. Price per bound copy. 75 cents.

Rheumatism cured, and a family cured of Erysipelas of the Skin by

BURROWS & NELLEGAR'S Sarsaparilla.

Messrs. Burrows and Nellegar—Gents.—The following is my cheerful testimony in favor of your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla:—I have used it in my family with the best success imaginable, and am convinced that it merits the confidence of the public. I was first persuaded to procure a bottle some ten months ago for my wife, who was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism through the whole system, and who was confined to her room all winter, and most of the time to her bed. The ordinary remedies in such cases had been resorted to, but without much benefit. By the use of one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, a beneficial result was observed. My wife continued its use until she had used six bottles in all: and I feel happy to say she is now entirely free from any symptoms of rheumatism. I do farther say that I have found it to be a purifier of the blood. I have used it myself, and all my family being troubled with a breaking out of the face, and showing other indications of impurity of the blood, have used it, and in every case it has given ultimate satisfaction. So much confidence have I in your preparation of Sarsaparilla, that were any of my family afflicted with impurity of the blood or rheumatism, I should resort immediately to it again.

L. G. BURGESS,

Jeweller, at J. T. Crews.

Sold wholesale or retail at MEDICAL HALL cor South Pearl and Plain sts. At \$5 per doz. \$4 per half doz. (A liberal discount to the trade.)

O. K.

Chamberlin's Writing and Book-keeping Academy 82 State street, is now open from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the reception of visitors and pupils, who desire thorough and practical instruction in the various branches of writing and book-keeping. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to engage in the profession of teaching, can be qualified in both plain and ornamental in about fifteen days. Strangers visiting the city can acquire a good hand writing in a few hours.

Chamberlin's Penmanship for sale at his Academy in any quantity desired. 45tf

C. KOLLER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of
Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS.

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS.

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

54m06

ALBANY, N. Y.

Gavit's superior Deguerreotype's taken at his Galleries No. 450 Broadway 3 doors north of the Mansion House Albany.

Persons wishing Likenesses of themselves or friends, should not fail to call at his establishment as they will find the pictures are everything the most fastidious could wish for and the utmost satisfaction is given to all.

Portraits put in Gold Lockets, Velvet or Silk cases, Frames etc., in the most finished style and at prices lower than any other establishment in the city. Please call and see. 45tf

The Hair Cutter, T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany. 45tf

Notice is hereby given that the Protective Union Society of the city of New York, will apply to the State Legislature, at its present session, for an act of incorporation. 53 w6

Dentistry, Reduced Prices. J. S. WASHBURN, Mechanical and Surgeon Dentist, No. 29 1-2 Fourth street. All operations performed in the most skillful manner, and warranted. Troy, December 1, 1847.

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1 25 per Register. H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of assembly and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner. Albany, September 18, 1847. 42tf

Eggs—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

JAMES C. KNAPP,

Manufacturer of Regalia, for the following orders: R. I. O. of O. F. Druids, S. of U. A. O. of G. F. Camp and P. C. R. s., Regalia. At No. 217 West Seventeenth street, N. Y. * Mourning Rosettes at \$12 per hundred. 51tf

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, Hatters, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 28th. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 43

WILLIAM J. PACKARD,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

No. 38 Washington-street, Albany.

Imitation of Woods, Marbles, Gilding, Glazing, &c. 38m3

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house keepers emporium, No. 38 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

Diplomas—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office. 25tf

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Railway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Inconvenience of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844, Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSELL, T. P.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Albany, April 2, 1846. Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, San Building, N. Y. Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 35 y1

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

The Departed Year.

BY L. M. FORD.

The year has passed away,
 With all its scenes of woe;
 And now we hail the happy day,—
 No care our hearts shall know!
 Its course the year has run,
 The seasons all are gone;
 Another year is now begun,
 And rolls, how swiftly on!

How soon the moments fly!
 The years—how short they seem!
 And all alas! are born to die!
 Our life is like a dream,
 We quickly run our race,
 Like each departing year!
 We're hastening to that narrow place—
 The grave so dark and drear!

Ah! many friends are gone,
 With the departed year;
 And gone to their eternal home,
 But oft we mourn them here!
 Stern Death his work has done,—
 We've wept the bier around;
 Our kindred we must follow soon,
 And rest beneath the ground.

Oh! let our souls arise,
 In praise to God above;
 For He our every want supplies;
 He is the God of love,
 The swift revolving earth
 Rolls on at his command,
 He gave to all the planets birth,
 And holds them in His hand,
 Great God thy grace impart!
 Oh! teach us how to live;
 And may we have a thoughtful heart,
 For blessings we receive!
 Oh! guide us through the year,
 And may we live to thee;
 Be thou our stay while journeying here,
 On to Eternity!

Ministering Angels.

BY EMILY E. CHUBBUCK.

Mother, has the dove that nestled
 Lovingly upon thy breast,
 Folded up its little pinion,
 And in darkness gone to rest?
 Nay, the grave is dark and dreary,
 But the lost one is not there;
 Hear'st thou not its gentle whisper,
 Floating on the ambient air?
 It is near thee, gentle mother,
 Near thee at the evening hour;
 Its soft kiss is in the zephyr,
 It looks up from every flower;
 And when Night's dark shadows flee,
 Low thou bendest thee in prayer,
 And thy heart feels nearest heaven,
 Then thy angel babe is there.

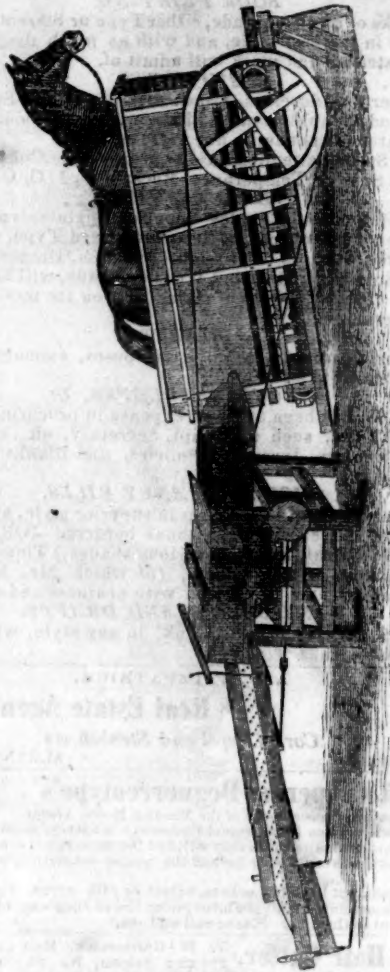
Maiden, hast thy noble brother,
 On whose manly form thine eye
 Lov'd full oft in pride to linger,
 On whose heart thou could'st rely,
 Though all other hearts deceived thee,
 All proved hollow, earth grew drear,
 Whose protection, ever o'er thee,
 Hid thee from the cold world's sneer,—
 Has he left thee there to struggle,
 All unaided on thy way?
 Nay, he still can guide and guard thee,
 Still thy faltering steps can stay;
 Still when danger hovers o'er thee,
 He than danger is more near,
 When in grief thou'st none to pity,
 He, the sainted, marks each tear.

Lover, is the light extinguished,
 Of the gem that in thy heart
 Hidden deeply, to thy being
 All its sunshine could impart?
 Look above! 'tis burning brighter
 Than the very stars in heaven;
 And to light thy dangerous pathway,
 All its new-found glory's given.
 With the sons of earth commingling,
 Thou the lov'd one may'st forget,
 Bright eyes flashing, tresses waving,
 May have power to win you yet;
 But e'en then that guardian spirit
 Oft will whisper in thine ear,
 And in silence, and at midnight,
 Thou wilt know she hovers near.

Orphan, thou most sorely stricken
 Of the mourners thronging earth,
 Clouds half veil thy brightest sunshine,
 Sadness mingles with thy mirth.
 Yet, altho' that gentle bosom,
 Which has pillowed oft thy head,
 Now is cold, thy mother's spirit,
 Cannot rest among the dead;
 Still her watchful eye is o'er thee.
 Through the day, and still at night,
 Her's the eye that guards the slumber,
 Making thy young dreams so bright,
 Oh, the friends, the friends we've cherished,
 How we weep to see them die—
 All unthinking they're the angels
 That will guide us to the sky!

WHEELER'S HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The accompanying cut represents a single horse power, with thresher and separator attached for operation.



This is one of the best portable horse-powers now in use, and considered far superior to the ordinary endless chain powers. Some of its advantages are its lightness, size, and the little power required to overcome the friction of itself, as speed is obtained without gearing sufficient for all purposes. This is found a great labor and time-saving machine, as it may, with equal facility, be attached to a threshing machine, circular saw for sawing wood, straw-cutter, cornsheller, etc. The thresher is simple and very strong, is an overshot spike cylinder, with concave and spikes upon the top; this arrangement prevents all accidents by hindering hard and injurious substances getting into the thresher; and it does not scatter the grain, but leaves it within three feet of the machine, and with the shaker or long sieve attached, it makes very little dust, however dry or dirty the grain may be, as the whole is thrown into the sieve, and in such a manner as prevents the dust rising from the straw. The object of the shaker or sieve is to separate the straw from the grain, which it does to perfection; thus saving the labor of one man with a single horse power, and of two men with a double horse power. Very many have been made and sold during the past year. It has, however, been in use some six years, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and some three or four years in Columbia county, and in all cases with entire satisfaction.

The single power is warranted to thresh under ordinary circumstances, with a change of horses once in three or four hours, and three men to attend, the amount of two hundred bushels of oats or barley, and one hundred bushels of rye or wheat per day; and with the double power and two horses and five men, more than double that amount can be done.

The price of the double power is \$100, and the single \$75, thresher \$25, separator \$10.

The machine is on sale at the Agricultural ware house and seed store, No. 10 & 12 Green street, this city, by LUTHER TUCKER.

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

The superiority of associate labor over individual effort is so obvious, that it seems remarkably strange why there are so few organized bodies in existence. To mechanics these mutual institutions are of inestimable value, for a union of interest is necessary to protect them from the imposition of capitalists, and the unhealthy competition of their own craft. Under the present isolated condition of labor it is almost impossible for an individual to obtain a job of work without resorting to every disagreeable expedient within his power, and then it is oftentimes secured at a sacrifice of the profit. By underbidding each other, they are not only injuring men of their own trade, but ruining their own business, without receiving a fair remuneration for work performed. It is discouraging and stifling talent and genius; for what inducement is there for one mechanic to strive to excel another in the performance of a piece of work if the burglar is to have an equal chance with him—the price alone being a consideration? Hence from the discrepancies growing out of these conflicting interests and jealousies, producing labor-saving machinery, instead of lightening the condition of their class, as they should, are not only taking the bread from their mouth but are turning the current of wealth into the coffers of the rich capitalist. It is of but little avail for a man to attempt to procure an honest living, under this underbidding competition, for while he is paying attention to his occupation, his brother tradesmen are depriving him of his earnings, by fixing their price at so low a rate, as not to afford a living profit. Were the truth of the matter known, the real secret of the prosperity of these underbidding mechanics would be found in the loss of wages, on the part of their workmen, and the periodical compromises between the master and creditors. All trades are full of such antagonisms, and it is only to be wondered that a worse evil does not result from such a course. Every one must perceive that mechanics are now operating against themselves; that these evils have been brought about by a wrong method of transacting business, and thro' a lack of union and power among themselves.—The only way to obviate these difficulties, is to create more power and harmony among the whole class of trades. A Mechanics' Association would be the most efficient engine of reform that could be devised, and one might be established upon such a basis as not only to look after the pecuniary interests of its members, but to elevate them in moral and intellectual excellence.—By an organization of this kind, a power could be created that would raise a barrier against imposition and fraud. It would have the strength sufficient to retain the benefits of inventions, to regulate the prices, the hours of labor, in short, to have entire control over their interests, and create a feeling of brotherhood. Where every mechanic is looking out for himself alone, it is reasonable to suppose that he would have but little regard for the interests of others; but where the interests of others are his own, a different feeling would actuate him.

In other countries, mechanics are, as a class, held as inferior to the mass, and consequently possess but little power, while in this country they stand upon a level with others, having equal privileges. The main reason why they are more favored here than elsewhere is because they are more intelligent. Yet there is still room for advancement here. Mechanics are often called upon to occupy stations in society, where their talents are brought into requisition, and on this account, with many others, it is necessary that they should be well educated. It is well known that the means of acquiring knowledge is rather limited to those who depend upon their labor for their support. Through an association, at but a small individual expense, a library might be established and the services of scientific lecturers procured. By such a movement an opportunity would be afforded every one to fit himself for any station in life which he may be called to occupy.

LIST OF PATENTS Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Dec. 28, 1847.

To Jean Le Doyen, of Paris, France, for improvement in Disinfecting Compounds. Patented Dec. 24, 1847. Date of Foreign Patent Oct. 8, 1844.

To John Watson, of Kingston, Jamaica, for improvement in Cleaning Filters. Patented Dec. 24, 1847.—Date of Foreign Patent April 27, 1847.

To E. J. McCarthy, of Saugerties, N. Y., for improvement in Paddle Wheels. Patented Dec. 24, 1847.

To William J. Brainard, of Hamilton, N. Y., for improvement in Fences. Patented Dec. 24, 1847.

To Thomas J. Hubbard, of Hamilton, N. Y., for improvement in Fences. Patented Dec. 24, 1847.

To Andrew D. Brown, of New York City, for improvement in Harness Saddles. Patented Dec. 24, 1847.